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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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WORK FOR OTIS

The General Recognizes Situation
as Grave.

AQUINALDO READY TO FIGHT

Has 30,000 Men and is Recruiting.
Manila Danger Point—Asser-
tions of a Rupture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Disquiet-
ing advices from Manila have reached
the War Department. It is understood
that Gen. Otis reports an expectation
on his part that the insurgents are
about to force an issue and if this
should be so, the result cannot be fore-
seen. Manila is regarded as the danger
point just now.

It is felt here that the Administra-
tion cannot with dignity countenance
for a much longer period the condition
of affairs at Iloilo and Manila. The
Filipinos have thrust aside every
friendly offer and have taken advantage
of the kindness shown them. It is
thought that orders will soon go to
Manila to have the Iloilo expedition
landed or withdrawn as an epidemic
of disease is threatened among the
men from confinement on transports.
The administration is keenly disap-
pointed at the opposition to the ratifica-
tion of the treaty.

MANILA, Jan. 20, via Hongkong,
Jan. 24.—The independence today is-
sued a supplement containing a dis-
patch purporting to come from Ma-
lolos, the seat of the rebel government.
It comments upon the appointment of
the commission and says: "The Fili-
pino naturally suspect this as a new
attempt to humbug. Both Dewey and
Spencer Pratt promise us independence
if the Filipino republic was stable. They
believe the commission is a ruse to
gain time until they have accumulated
formidable forces, when America, abus-
ing her strength, will begin a war to
ratify her sovereignty."

The independence then alleges that
all the commissioners are partisans of
colonial expansion and incidentally as-
serts that the Archbishop also favors
annexation, "with the sole object of
gaining the sympathies of the winning
side, immaterial which in the interests
of the religious corporations."

The Filipinos of Calocan and Gagal-
angin, mistaking salutes exchanged
between British and German war ships
on January 18th, moved 3000 men to
the front in order of battle, covering
the adjacent country, but they did not
attack the American lines.

Reports from the interior indicate
that Aguinaldo's authority is generally
recognized. Every available male Fili-
pino is being recruited and arms de-
pots are being established at San Ber-
nardino, Union, Trinidad and other
large towns. The surrounding country
is being levied on for supplies. There
is some friction between the Filipino
civil and military authorities, but they
are united on the question of inde-
pendence.

It is estimated that there are fully
30,000 Filipinos under arms and it is
said that there are nearly fifty Maxim
guns at Malolos, some of them having
been recently acquired.

HONGKONG, Jan. 24.—The Filipino
junta here has issued the following
statement:

"The purchase by the American au-
thorities at Hongkong of a number of
steam launches for river work in the
Philippine Islands is high handed, un-
necessary and vexatious. Domiciliary
visits throughout Manila are exasperat-
ing the Filipinos. Their suspicions are
aroused by such actions. The dis-
patch of reinforcements is incompatible
with peace, and the appointment
of a commission is only a pretext to
gain time. The American secret police
is acting suspiciously against the Fili-
pino subjects. The Filipino Congress at
Malolos has unanimously vetoed annexa-
tion."

MADRID, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from
Hongkong to the Reforma of this city
says that a letter received from the
Philippine Islands under date of Jan-
uary 20th announced that the rupture
between the Filipinos and the Ameri-
cans is an accomplished fact.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Filipino jun-
ta here today received a cable message
from Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's repre-
sentative at Washington, declaring that
the prospects are improving, though
the work is difficult. The absence of
news from Manila and the receipt of
secret intelligence from Washington is
causing the gravest anxiety among the
Filipinos here. The arrest of Filipinos
by Maj. Gen. Otis and the news that
numbers of Filipinos have fled is re-
garded as a most serious occurrence.

CANAL BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—By a unan-
imous agreement, a reconsideration of
the Nicaragua bill was allowed in or-
der that a yea and nay vote might be

taken, and the bill was passed, 45 to 0.
Before passing the bill the Senate
adopted an important amendment offer-
ed by Senator Spooner, providing
that if the United States shall be un-
able to secure from Nicaragua and
Costa Rica concessions enabling the
United States to own and control the
Nicaragua canal, he may negotiate for
control of another canal route, and that
no money shall be paid the Maritime
Canal Company unless the President
shall decide to construct the canal un-
der the company's concessions.

The opponents of the measure fore-
saw that further history measures
would have no effect upon the ultimate
result, and so refrained from active
hostility when the question came up
for final consideration.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House
to-day passed the bill to extend the
navigation laws of the United States to
Hawaii.

THE PHILADELPHIA.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 21.—Admiral
Kautz of the flagship Philadelphia,
says he expects to sail direct from this
port for Apia next Thursday. The ship
is being rapidly provisioned and will
be coaled at once.

**HAWAII PUZZLES THE
BIG LAWYERS.**

**Senator Cullom Makes a Plea for
Legislation.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The sup-
porters in the Senate of the bill for the
government of the Hawaiian Islands are
growing anxious over the prospect. In
view of the crowded condition of the
calendar and the apparent indifference
toward Hawaiian legislation they ex-
press the fear that the bill may not re-
ceive attention before adjournment,
and they say if it does not there will
be a perplexing condition of affairs in
the islands, which became a part of
the Union by the adoption of the New
lands resolution in July last.

The decision of the Supreme Court
of Hawaii in the matter of the landing
of Chinese immigrants in the islands is
the immediate cause of the present
apprehension. It deals not only with
the landing of Chinese in Hawaii, but
incidentally lays down the doctrine
that it is, as a court, without jurisdic-
tion in construing laws of the United
States dealing with other than the
Chinese immigration question.

Discussing this phase of the Hawaii-
an question Senator Cullom said today
that the decision left the people of the
islands in a most unsatisfactory predic-
ament. "They do not know where they
stand," he said, "nor what to depend
on in the enforcement of the law."

Continuing Senator Cullom said he
would call up the Hawaiian bill as soon
as there seemed any possibility of get-
ting consideration.

Inquiry develops the fact that there
would be opposition to the Hawaiian
bill in its present shape, and some
Senators hesitated to act in this mat-
ter until there are further develop-
ments with reference to Cuba, Porto
Rico and the Philippines. There is a
feeling among Senators of this class
that any legislation in the interests of
Hawaii will be taken as precedent for
the other islands, and that hence the
Hawaiian question should be postponed
until the legislation for all the new ac-
quisitions can be considered together.

TREATY ARGUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Two no-
table speeches were delivered in the
Senate to-day, one by Lodge of Massa-
chusetts and the other by Clay of Ge-
orgia. While the two Senators differed
diametrically as to the policy of ex-
pansion, upon which they dwelt, both
are in favor of the immediate ratifica-
tion of the pending peace treaty. They
contend that, once the treaty is rat-
ified, Congress will have full power to
deal with conditions respecting the ter-
ritory acquired during the war with
Spain, and not before. Lodge particu-
larly argued for a formal declaration
of peace, which could be had only by
the ratification of the treaty.

MINORITY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The ma-
jority report on the Hawaiian bill was
filed to-day by Chairman Knox of the
House committee on territories, with
the bill as changed in the committee.
The changes have already been point-
ed out and do not vary from the es-
sential features of the measure sub-
mitted by the Hawaiian commission.

DREYFUS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily Tele-
graph publishes the following dispatch
from Cayenne, French Guiana:
"Fresh instructions to interrogate
Dreyfus respecting the depositions of
Count Esterhazy have been received
here, in consequence of which the pro-
curator has started for the Isle du Dia-
ble. The procurator says he has urged
and is still urging that Dreyfus be al-
lowed to return to France in conse-
quence of the difficulty of replying by
cable."

ONE MORE BOOK

Reply to Statements in Lili-
okalani's Work.

BY JUDGE H. A. WIDEMANN

Some Inside Facts First Given
Light—Mission to Several Coun-
tries—Cleveland—Kimberly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Mrs.
Lydia Dominis, sometime Queen of
Hawaii, is no longer a serious factor
in the consideration of affairs of the
Hawaiian Islands, the United States
having taken possession of that terri-



JUDGE H. A. WIDEMANN
(Photo by Williams.)

tory under an act of annexation which
leaves no room for further question as
to the sovereignty. But Mrs. Dominis
is at present seeking to establish a
claim for indemnity for the seizure of
the crown lands of Hawaii by this
government as part of the public do-
main which had passed to the republic
after the overthrow of the monarch-
y, so that she is still, to a certain
extent, a figure in the case, though her
influence is not so great as though
there were any serious likelihood that
this government will grant her claims.

Under the circumstances, therefore,
it becomes interesting to throw what-
ever light may be secured upon the
history of this woman, particularly as
affecting her trustworthiness. Nothing
more clearly reveals the true character
of an individual than the manner of
treating tried and true friends. The
Washington Star has received copies
of a pamphlet just published in Hon-
olulu which clearly prove that Mrs.
Dominis, in the course of her recently
published book, "Hawaii's Story by
Hawaii's Queen," deliberately sought
to discredit at least one of those who
had stood true to her cause during the
days when she was seeking a restora-
tion to the throne.

COMPLETING RECORD.

The greater interest attaches to this
pamphlet because it gives an accurate
account of a transaction which has
thus far been only imperfectly under-
stood. It reproduces correspondence,
which has until now never been pub-
lished, and is therefore important as
a connecting link in this record.

Judge H. A. Widemann of Honolulu,
to whom the correspondence refers,
has passed a long lifetime in Hawaii,
has the very highest standing in the
community and enjoys the respect of
both his friends and those politically
opposed to him. He has always been
an ardent friend of the monarchy and
strove for its retention and its restora-
tion. He devoted much time and en-
ergy to the interests of the ex-queen
after her dethronement, and received
in return for his services in this un-
fortunate cause only contemptuous and
slighting allusions in her book, al-
ready mentioned, accompanied by pos-
sitive misstatements of fact. It is felt
in Honolulu that if there is any man
living—perhaps excepting ex-President
Cleveland—who deserves the gratitude
of Mrs. Dominis, it is Judge Wide-
mann. The correspondence, which in
its printed form is accompanied by af-
fidavits of authenticity, fully explains
its own nature, and is as follows:

JUDGE WIDEMANN'S LETTER.

"Honolulu, July 13, 1898.

"May it please Your Majesty:—
"In your lately published book 'Haw-
aii's Story by Hawaii's Queen,' you
say on page 258:—

"That it was decided that Hon. Sam
Parker, Mr. John A. Cummins, Judge
Widemann with Major W. T. Seward
as secretary, should visit the capital
of the United States and represent
those in Hawaii, whether native or
foreign, opposed to the Missionary

party, that so the Government of the
majority might get a hearing in the
Councils of that great nation to which
alone I yielded my authority."

"The instructions Your Majesty gave
us are dated July 10, 1891, and are in
your own handwriting and contain
nothing of the above. To refresh your
memory, I enclose copy of these in-
structions.

"On page 259 you are pleased further
to say:

"What was the result of this com-
mission? That is impossible for me to
say. They went and they returned.
They brought me no papers giving of-
ficial account of their proceedings or
actions while on the mission. Each
had some bit of information to com-
municate verbally. About the only
definite remark which recurs to me
now is, that Secretary Gresham had
informed them that Mr. Cleveland was
suffering from a slight illness, and
would be unable to see them for three
or four days, at which intelligence they
became discouraged, and left Wash-
ington. They had absolutely nothing
to show to me for their time and the
expenditure of my money."

COMMISSIONERS IN WASHINGTON.

"Upon our arrival in Washington I
at once called on the Secretary of State
to inform him that we had arrived,
and asked for an interview with the
President. Mr. Gresham asked me to
address him in writing, stating the
purpose of our mission. I did address
him, and enclose copy of my note to
him. After waiting some time Mr.
Gresham informed us that the Presi-
dent would receive us at 3 p. m. on
August 15, 1894. At 2:30 p. m. that
day Mr. Gresham called upon us, hand-
ing us a letter from the President, and
stating that the President was taken
ill. We left Washington that evening,
having accomplished all we were in-
structed to do. Mr. Cleveland's letter
giving a positive and unmistakable
answer to the question we asked him.
Immediately upon our return to Hon-
olulu I reported to you the above
and handed you Mr. Cleveland's letter.

"Again to refresh your memory I en-
close copy of Mr. Cleveland's letter.

MORE MISREPRESENTATION.

"On page 259 you are pleased still
further to say:

"A month after word was sent to
me that the merchants of Honolulu,
who were in sympathy with the mon-
archy, had decided to send Judge Wide-
man on a foreign mission in our in-
terests, at which I was pleased, and
acquiesced in the choice. He was gone
about three months, and again return-
ed with only a verbal statement to the
effect that, while on his way to Eng-
land, he had heard that that nation
was sending a message of recognition
to the Republic of Hawaii. He contin-
ued on his journey as far as Ger-
many, where he reported that the min-
ister to whom he meant to present
the statement of our side of the case
was absent from the country on a tour
of business or pleasure. So Judge
Widemann returned without any fa-
vorable results."

"I was not then and I am not now
aware that the merchants of Hon-
olulu had anything to do with this mis-
sion of mine. Certain it is I left on
the 12th or 15th of September to go to
France, England, Germany, Portugal
and Japan. Before leaving here the
French commissioner, Mr. Verleye, in-
formed me that the French govern-
ment had recognized this republic, so
I did not go to Paris, but went straight
to London. Upon arrival there I ad-
dressed a letter to Lord Kimberley,
asking for an interview, copy of which
letter is enclosed. After a short delay
I received a letter from the foreign
office declining to see me. Upon receipt
of this I crossed over to Germany,
and lo! on the morning after my ar-
rival the papers announced the recog-
nition of this republic by the German
empire. France, England and Germany
falling, it was useless to visit Portugal
and Japan. Immediately upon my re-
turn home I reported to you the above
and handed to you Lord Kimberley's
letter.

"To refresh your memory once more
I enclose copy of Lord Kimberley's
letter.

"Without any remarks on the above
I beg to add that I trust that the
sources from which you compiled your
book are more trustworthy and reliable
than those from which you drew your
statement made on pages 258 and 259.
"I have the honor to be, your majes-
ty's most humble and obedient servant,
"H. A. WIDEMANN."

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The ex-queen's instructions to her
commissioners deputed to wait upon
President Cleveland as given in the
pamphlet, were as follows:

"To the Honorable J. A. Cummins, H.

A. Widemann, Sam Parker:

"Gentlemen: You are hereby in-

(Continued on Page Six.)

BISHOP CASE ON

Argument Made on English
Church Controversy.

ADDRESSES BY THE LAWYERS

Character of Contract an Import-
ant Consideration—Discus-
sion of Differences.

The demurrer filed by the defend-
ants in the injunction suit of G. S. Har-
ris et al. vs. Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis,
Bishop of Honolulu, was argued yester-
day before Judge Perry. The de-
murrer sets forth that the matter is one
for ecclesiastical tribunals to pass upon
rather than a civil court. The bill
of injunction, as was stated at the time
of its filing, contains a petition to re-
strain Bishop Willis from revoking the
license of the Rev. Alexander Mackin-
tosh, pastor of the second English speak-
ing congregation at St. Andrew's Cath-
edral and further sets forth that, by
written contract, the doors of the church
cannot be closed to this congrega-
tion. If the demurrer is sustained the
whole matter is thrown out of court
and the decision of the church
authorities will be final. In other
words the crucial point in the suit is
reached.

Mr. McClanahan, junior counsel for
the petitioners, began the debate yester-
day afternoon. Mr. McClanahan
contended that the defendant was about
to revoke the license of the minister of
the second English speaking congrega-
tion of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and fur-
ther, that the Bishop refuses to license
any other. That act, he said, would
take the life from the congregation. It
was as necessary to have a minister
as to have a building in which to meet.
The two could not be separated. Now
the congregation, he claimed, had a
right to the building by contract, a
contract every obligation of which the
congregation had fulfilled. Why should
the court support what was a mere
whim of the Bishop? All that the
petitioners were seeking was the enforce-
ment of that contract. It made no dif-
ference whether the signers of the con-
tract were dead or alive so far as its
present validity was concerned. It
is now in force and will remain in
force for all time by its own declara-
tion and confer the same privileges up-
on all the members of the second con-
gregation, whether they were the sign-
ers of the contract or not.

Mr. Hatch, senior counsel for the
petitioners, continued the debate. The
body of the second English speaking
congregation was formally organized
by an instrument of writing. He con-
tended that it was not a matter for an
ecclesiastical court, because the rights
and privileges were granted to an Ha-
waiian corporation. Legally it was dis-
tinct from the English church and was
a Hawaiian creation. The defendant
had entered into this contract. He is
about to violate that which involves
property rights. The right to occupy a
church was not an ecclesiastical right,
he contended, if the right is given in a
written instrument. It then becomes a
question of landlord and tenant.

If this congregation has any rights
at all, it has the right to hold
meetings. How can this right be vio-
lated? First, by closing the doors of
the church. Second, by revoking the
license of the minister.

Judge Perry—"Do you contend that
the Bishop has not the right to remove
a minister, or revoke his license?"
Ans. "He may under certain con-
ditions have that right, but here he
has not, for he declares that he will
appoint no other one in his place and
thus violates what is by contract a legal
right. This is not a question of church
law, belief or doctrine, but an action of
property."

Mr. Hartwell briefly replied to the
contentions of the counsel for the pe-
titioners. He maintained that this was
an ecclesiastical question. Ecclesiastical
law, he said, is a part of the com-
mon law of England, but it cannot be
imposed here nor can any other foreign
law. This congregation belongs to
the Church of England. He con-
tended that no one other than signers
had any legal rights under the contract.
None of the parties plaintiff in this
suit were signers of that contract. Mr.
McClanahan asked if the counsel con-
tended that this congregation other
than the signers were not in existence
today. Mr. Hartwell replied that he
made no such contention. Far from it.
A large and a very vigorous body of
members who have not signed that
contract are alive today. (Laughter).
None of the signers have appeared in
the complaint.

Mr. Thurston closed the debate. He
began by defining the word "privilege"
and quoted to prove that parties who
were not signers were not privileged
with those who were signers of the in-
strument, therefore the parties to the
complaint had no rights under the con-
tract. They were strangers to the
contract. He then considered the point
of Hawaiian corporation and read from
the constitution and by-laws of the
congregation wherein those who join
become members of the Anglican
church of Hawaii, in the diocese of Ho-
nolulu, in union with the Church of
England, etc.

Mr. Thurston then cited a New York
case which he claimed was very similar
to this where the Court refused to go
into the matter, declaring it to be an
ecclesiastical question.

CUBANS IN FIELD

A Large Force Hostile and Defiant to All.

CAVALRY WILL GO FOR THEM

War in Peru—War in Ecuador—Dreft Case—No More Favor Discharges.

CUBANS IN REVOLT.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—General Menocal has been advised that General Rabi is on the warpath with 1500 troops. Rabi is said to have set at defiance both American and Cuban authority and to have occupied a strong position in the Santa Clara hills. Rabi is a Guatemalan Indian of vicious type.

Should other Cuban soldiers take to the woods and turn bandits the United States military administration will know what to do. They will be followed by a force of cavalry and persistently pursued. The same general method will be observed as has been followed in dealing with the Indians on the plains and mountains of the West. The subject has been carefully considered by old border fighters, who are confident they could care for the bandits, notwithstanding the climatic conditions.

The Seventh Cavalry Regiment is stationed in the Province of Pinar del Rio, the Second Cavalry in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas and the Eighth Cavalry in the Province of Puerto Principe. The department governors and the commanders of the various garrisons have received instructions to keep on the alert and take the first opportunity that the United States soldiery can do to suppress it.

VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Perkins to-day heard from the War Department in regard to his recommendation that certain members of the First California be discharged from the service. At the Adjutant-General's office it was said there was nothing which could effect the discharge of the soldiers by preference. The war was not officially ended and this would only be when the peace treaty was ratified. Regular troops, it was said, were on the way to relieve these volunteers, who would return in the order they left the United States, and the fact that they were still in the Army was due to the continuance of the war in an official sense. As soon as the war is ended the members of the volunteer Army and men who were taken into the regular service will be discharged.

PERU'S WAR.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 24.—According to advices received here from the Desaguadero district in Bolivia and Peru a fierce battle took place on January 17 at Curibay, thirteen leagues from La Paz, the nominal capital of Bolivia, between the vanguard of the insurgents, who now occupy La Paz, and the vanguard of the forces commanded by President Alonzo. The latter was defeated with a loss of a colonel and forty-three men killed. The insurgents also captured sixty prisoners. Excursions from the President's troops are occurring daily.

ECUADOR'S WAR.

PANAMA, Jan. 24.—Meager reports of a desperate battle between the Government troops and the rebels at San Ancha yesterday are coming in from Guayaquil. The battle was waged all day, and as night came on the rebels were routed. They fled in disorder toward Bolivar, followed by the forces of Alfaro. The losses in killed and wounded on both sides are placed at 800.

REPRIMAND FOR EAGAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Nothing worse than a reprimand will befall General Eagan, whatever may be the findings and recommendations of the court-martial, which will convene in the parlors of the Ebbitt to-morrow.

ALGER WILL TESTIFY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Secretary Alger stated this afternoon that it is his intention to appear before the War Investigating Commission to-morrow in response to the Commission's request.

NEWARK FOR PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from Washington says: As a result of the assignment of the battleships Iowa and Oregon to the Pacific and Asiatic stations, respectively, and the decision to dispatch the cruiser

Newark to the Pacific Coast, the commissioned naval force of the United States is about equally divided between the two oceans.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A World's special from Washington says: Senator Hearst made a prediction to-day that there will be a Philippine republic.

EARLY HEARING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The friends of the Hawaiian bill of the House of Representatives will make an effort to take it up at an early day, and they express confidence that it will get a hearing.

RUSHING TROOPS.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—Rush orders were received today at the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri for forwarding the Twenty-second Infantry to San Francisco.

GENERAL MILLER'S MEN

LAND NEAR ILOILO.

Expedition Leaves Ships for Island Camp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A special to the World from Washington says: Gen. Miller's expedition has landed at Guimaras Island, three miles from Iloilo, without opposition. Gen. Otis cables from Manila.

Landing was necessary because of the crowded condition of the troops on the transports. Experience has proved that soldiers lose spirit and fighting qualities when confined too long on board ship, so the War Department asked Gen. Otis to ascertain if it was possible for Gen. Miller to land his expedition near Iloilo. He cabled that it was and was then instructed to order a landing.

It was deemed advisable to advance this expedition to return to Manila without having landed because it was feared the natives of Luzon would think the Philippines of Iloilo had repulsed the Americans.

The President's policy of pacification will be continued and no attempt to land at Iloilo will be made at present. The island on which the men have landed is healthy and has an abundance of water.

BRIG. GEN. BARBER.

(Camp McKinley Revelle.) According to dispatches from Washington, Col. Thos. H. Barber, of the First New York Volunteer Infantry, is gazetted to be Brigadier General. Well, he deserves it, and the gallant bearing of his millionaire regiment, while here, also merits some recognition. We respectfully suggest that each survivor receive a medal, bearing on one side the impression of a swiftness of a coffin, with the regimental arms thereon and the inscription *felo de se*.

HAPPILY MATED.

Marriage Bells for Capt. Berger and Miss Clark.

The marriage of Miss Rose Clark to Professor Henri Berger took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McChesney on King street. The wedding was quietly performed, only the immediate members of the family being present.

The McChesney home was prettily decorated for the occasion. The wedding ceremony took place in the parlor; Rev. H. H. Parker, of Kawaiahao church, officiating. Miss Jennie McLean and Miss Lily Pfeiff were the bridesmaids.

After the ceremony the guests partook of refreshments, at the conclusion of which Captain Berger and his bride left for their home on Miller street, amid a shower of rice and old shoes.

Mrs. Berger is a sister of Mrs. J. M. McChesney. She is a charming young lady and has a host of friends in Honolulu. Captain Berger needs no introduction. Being at the head of the Government Band for so many years is well known throughout the Islands. The happy couple have the congratulations of hundreds of friends.

SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—As a result of the recent trouble in Samoa it is possible that the British treaty will be modified. Germany is expected to take the initiative, as she is popularly supposed to want the group divided among three parties to the treaty. Germany will probably ask for the island of Upolu, but will most likely be opposed, as that is the most valuable of the three. Recent letters received from Samoa indicate that German Consul Rose long plotted to advance German interests and foment trouble that would strengthen the hand of his country.

STEWART RE-ELECTED.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 24.—The Senatorial agency may now be considered over, culminating today in the election of William M. Stewart to succeed himself as United States Senator from Nevada for the next six years.

ON FIRST RULING

New York Nation Endorses Views of Chief Justice.

IN CHINESE EXCLUSION CASES

Will Learn More of Congress. Argument and Reason. Petition to Collector General.

(N. Y. Nation.)

One of the earliest blessings of our civilization to be extended to Hawaii is an attempt to harry the Chinese. A clause in the joint resolution annexing the Islands provided that "there shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States." Acting under this, the United States Inspector of Chinese in Honolulu caused the arrest of a party of Chinese residents of Hawaii returning from a visit to China. Some of them are men of property, and all had originally come to Hawaii under the treaty with that country allowing a restricted immigration. Their counsel sued for a writ of habeas corpus before the Hawaiian Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Judd granted it and ordered the discharge of the Chinese. He held that the act of Congress of July 7, 1898, did indeed repeal (two facts all the Hawaiian legislation relating to the Chinese as respects future immigration. But he was resolute in maintaining that the law could not have a retrospective effect; that it could not destroy the validity of permits issued before its date of enactment. The Chief Justice, in fact, paid a high, unless it was a sarcastic, tribute to the humane intentions of the American Congress in its legislation concerning the Chinese. He held, against the arguments of learned counsel, that such an "obvious injustice," such a clear case of "oppression," as would be involved in deporting these Chinese residents could never have been intended by Congress. Mr. Justice Judd will learn more of Congress, in this and other capacities; but it is at least gratifying to know that the power of declaring the law in Hawaii is still in the hands of so humane a man as he, and that he was able to frustrate this particularly mean effort to persecute.

CHINESE IN QUARANTINE.

The following petition, which has been largely signed by the foremost business men of the city, was presented yesterday:

"F. B. McStocker, Esq., Collector General.

Sir:—In regard to the Chinese now in Quarantine, there are many of them who returned here on Return Permits, who, if the law had required it, when they went away, could have qualified as "laborers to return," having either parents here, wives here, property here worth \$1,000, or debts amounting to \$1,000 due them here. As they have registered in the Chinese Bureau when departing and have their permits to which their photographs are attached, thus preventing the substituting of other persons, for whom said permits were not obtained, they have largely complied with the U. S. laws.

Parties who have proved themselves to be bona fide merchants, whose permits did not so state on their face, have been allowed to land.

The law does not require impossibilities, and as it was not in force when these parties went away, should be very liberally construed in their favor.

See page 31 of "A Synopsis of Rulings and Decisions." Now with the exception of the provision "that before departing from this country, etc.," these parties have virtually complied with the U. S. laws.

Also we believe it lies within your discretion to allow them to so land. At this time of the year, when their New Year's draws on, a season so dear to the Chinese people, it is an exceedingly great hardship to a Chinaman to be deprived of his liberty and for no crime.

We therefore pray that you may use the discretion allowed you and allow those so being qualified to land, and for this we will ever pray.

Red Cross Finances.

Mrs. Samuel M. Damon, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross Society, has submitted the following statement:

Jan. 21, 1899, by amounts received from 131 annual memberships	\$ 131.00
46 life memberships	460.00
On account life memberships	4.00
Donations	1,435.55
From Red Cross boxes	43.14
Monthly pledges	99.00
Entertainment receipts	\$43.59
	\$3,016.59

PER CONTRA.

January 21, 1899, by amounts paid Mrs. P. C. Jones, treasurer, to Oct. 3, 1898	\$2,943.94
Mrs. E. W. Jordan, treasurer	72.65
	\$3,016.59

HE CAME NEAR DYING.

Frank Sherwood was down town today, the first time since he had his tussle with cholera morbus. He says he drove thirty miles after he was taken, and never came so near dying in his life. After this when he goes out in the country he will take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him—Missouri Valley (Iowa) Times. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

JUST ARRIVED
Ex. S. C. ALLEN
20 HEAD LARGE
Young : Mules.
IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION.

For Sale at Low Figures

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S
TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager;

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Heavy Sores.
Cures Cancers on the Neck.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DYE COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan
Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette: (Semi-Weekly).

NOMAD THE BOAT

Name of the Kohala Derelict
Learned at Last.

LONG AGO POSTED AS MISSING

Thirteen People Lost—Schooner
Drifted From North—Was Bound
Home From Shanghai.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The derelict discovered off the Kohala coast of Hawaii has been found to be the four-masted schooner Nomad. This news was brought to the city yesterday by the Mauna Loa.

The Nomad's death list is not known, but it is quite certain that Capt. McAllep, his three sons and one daughter and a crew of eight men met with a watery grave. Only one body has been recovered, and that was washed ashore nearly two weeks ago.

Just previous to the departure of the Mauna Loa from Kailua yesterday morning Purser M. M. Tuft got into telephonic communication with the authorities at Hilo. He was informed that an investigation of the wreck had revealed the name of the schooner to be the Nomad. He was also told that an American flag had been recovered and that a donkey engine was still fastened to the wreck. This latter news, however, was brought to the city by the Kinau Saturday night.

An investigation of the shipping records shows that the American schooner Nomad, McAllep master, has been reported missing for the last ten months.

The schooner left Shanghai, China, about fifteen months ago for Puget Sound. She was without a cargo, carrying rock as ballast.

There were on board of the schooner when she left the Chinese waters, Capt. McAllep, his daughter and three sons and eight men in the crew. None of the Nomad's human freight has ever turned up, excepting the headless and footless body of a man, which was washed ashore on the Kohala Coast.

The Nomad was a spick and span schooner, just off the dry dock, when Capt. McAllep took command of her in San Francisco a little less than two years ago. She was of American build and was owned by Hall Brothers, ship builders of Port Blakely. The Nomad carried four masts and was in the same class as the Alice Cooke and Aloha, which call at this port.

Upon taking command of his ship Capt. McAllep sailed for the Puget Sound, where he took on a cargo of lumber and sailed for Shanghai, reaching that port in safety about eighteen months ago. After discharging his cargo, Capt. McAllep took on rock ballast and set sail for Puget Sound. This was the last ever heard or seen of the captain or his ship.

Capt. McAllep was formerly in command of the schooner Corona, running along the California coast. When he was given command of the new ship Nomad, he invited his family to accompany him on her maiden trip. The daughter and three sons consented to go but Mrs. McAllep remained in San Francisco. She is the only surviving member of the family.

Just when, where and how the Nomad met her fate will probably never be known. Capt. Campbell of the Inter Island Steamship Company, believes that the Nomad was wrecked off the northern American coast nine or ten months ago. About that time a wrecked schooner was seen in that locality, bottom side up, which was said to be about the dimensions of the Nomad.

It is Capt. Campbell's opinion that the wreck has been drifting toward Hawaii since its first discovery, and that it was finally held fast by the rocks off the Kohala coast. Capt. Campbell spoke of the drifting of a buoy from the Puget Sound waters to Kaula several years ago. This buoy was brought to Honolulu and is now in use.

"After reading Mr. Charles J. Falk's interview in this morning's Advertiser," said Capt. Campbell, "in which he stated that the wreck was some other schooner than the Emma Claudina, for the reason that a donkey engine was fastened to the ruins, I became satisfied that the mystery would be cleared up by finding that the ruins were those of the schooner Nomad. Consequently I was not surprised when the Mauna Loa brought the news this afternoon." Capt. Campbell had lodged his conjecture before the news arrived.

The Nomad has never been in this port. Capt. McAllep has never been in Hawaii. He is known to several of the skippers now in port. They all speak in highest terms of the missing captain, and state that he was a good seaman with many years of experience.

Mrs. McAllep is now in San Francisco. One skipper said yesterday that she has never given up hope of her family returning to her, although she has feared the worst. The news of the Nomad's discovery off the Kohala coast will be extremely painful to her.

The body that was washed ashore, is believed to have been pinioned in one of the berths on the vessel. The head and feet have been exposed evidently and have been eaten off by sharks.

The sad fate of the Nomad and her passengers clears up to some degree one more of the many mysteries of the sea.

Customs Detail.

Port Surveyor Stratemeyer has announced the following detail of Custom officials for the month of February:

District Inspector J. W. Short, assisting the port surveyor; District Inspectors W. F. Drake and R. M. Macaulay in charge of the night shift; Discharging Inspectors W. H. Drum-

mond, G. W. Koster, A. W. Naele, E. A. Jacobson, W. F. Brown, M. J. Brown and E. E. Miller. Guard John Brown in charge of the boats.

First watch from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.: J. Makaha, G. W. C. Jones, Jr., E. Koster, C. Kanaha, J. K. Naele, M. Koster.

Second watch, from 5 p. m. to 12 midnight: A. E. Mitchell, A. Naele, J. Kanaha, A. Moesman, W. Needham.

Third watch, from 12 midnight to 7 a. m.: S. Hanabara, J. Kanui, J. Vivaschaves, B. Kanoho, J. W. Mahelona, J. Kalamakal.

Had a Big Time.

The celebration of Founder's Day at Lunatic home yesterday was a great success. A large number of visitors called in the morning. W. O. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees governing the home, was among the callers.

A grand luncheon was spread at noon under the supervision of Mrs. Forbes. The government band gave a concert for the inmates lasting from 1 until 3 o'clock.

ONE MORE PAIR

Heavy and Fast Locomotives for Local Railway.

Two Big Baldwins Coming—Business Calls for Additional Equipment—Road Bed.

"Two more passenger engines coming, and they will be the largest and best yet," said B. F. Dillingham yesterday when queried concerning affairs of the Oahu railway. "The new locomotives," continued Mr. Dillingham, "weigh 60,000 pounds each. They are Baldwin ten-wheelers and are of the highest class the noted builders make. In some respects they are the same as our new engines in use—the Reciprocity and the Annexation, but have improvements and more of them. One has been shipped around the Horn. The other one is on the way to San Francisco overland. One of them will be here in about six weeks. We need them. The public needs them. We cater to their patronage. This means more service and better and speedier service. And speaking of speed, I don't want to scare the good people, but when it comes to sailing over heavy steel on a well ballasted road, the little O. R. & L. takes no back seat from anything on the mainland. Within a very few days we have shown a rate of sixty miles an hour with a train and when we get the full equipment there will be faster trains regularly. One thing we are looking after just now is improvement of the road bed and in time we will show something good as the New York Central or the Pennsylvania limited. We must have it for the fast trains. A good many of the curves have been materially reduced or taken out entirely and this reform will go right ahead. The bridges and culverts are watched to avoid accidents or washouts. The O. R. & L. is doing the best it can, feels encouraged by the traffic, public approval and the outlook and will do its share all the time."

It is just since the railway has reached Kalaheke that people generally about town have awakened to the fact that a wave of expansion struck the concern a couple of years ago and is still with it. The company has been doing a whole lot of things in the line of improvement without shouting to any extent. It is getting its share of the results of prosperity, but has worked hard for it. The road was for years and years considered a kind of an experiment. Now it is a solid affair, like an old bank or a successful sugar plantation. It has its big repair shops, its car building shops and about everything that a big railway on the mainland has. A new plant recently installed is a foundry.

Y. P. S. C. E. Anniversary.

One of the most important movements in the world today for the betterment of humanity is the Christian Endeavor movement, which was organized on February 2, 1881, by Rev. F. E. Clark, at Portland, Maine. The movement has extended all over the world and among the islands of the sea. Since its inception nearly 55,000 societies have been organized among the various churches of all denominations except the Methodist, which has in its stead the Epworth League, a society very similar. The membership of the Y. P. S. C. E. Societies number over three millions of young people. Their efforts in behalf of Christian citizenship in the United States have been very successful in many of the cities. Anniversary day will be celebrated next Sunday in the Central Union Society at 6:30. Endeavor news from all parts of the world will be read.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Studer, for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing.) I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

NOT ON MARKET

New Matter in the Famous
Waialua Stock Controversy.

AN AMENDMENT IS PERMITTED

Alteration Subject to Argument.
A Power Suit—Trespass Case.
Estate Affairs.

In the case of John H. Super and E. S. Valentine vs. B. F. Dillingham and Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd., the plaintiffs have asked for consent of the Court to amend their bill by inserting after the first paragraph on the third page thereof, the following, viz:

"That said stock is not offered on the market or listed on the Stock Exchange, is not easily or readily to be obtained, and that its value is not easily ascertainable, owing to the undeveloped condition of the corporate property and to other causes of a public nature."

Judge Perry has ruled that the amendment may be made and filed, subject to argument upon the effect thereof.

The defendants waived service and acknowledged receipt of copy of the amendment by their attorney, F. M. Hatch. A. S. Hartwell and Thurston & Carter for plaintiffs.

A bill to admeasure dower has been filed by Kaimakoolo Lazarus vs. Alexander Lazarus. The suit is one between mother and son. The petitioner prays that her dower may be admeasured and set out in land situated on Lanialo and Kinau streets, or if it cannot be so admeasured without great injury to defendant that the dower be ascertained in money. W. A. Henshall, attorney for plaintiff.

Plaintiffs in the trespass case of Cecil Brown et al. vs. J. P. Mendonca, have filed exceptions to that part of Judge Stanley's decision allowing Mendonca use of water coming from the well on the issued property near Gay's house. Exceptions allowed.

In the bill for injunction of James A. King, Minister of the Interior, vs. The Oahu Railway & Land Company, a motion has been made by defendant for leave to file maps which were misplaced and could not be found at the time of the trial.

A statement of assets and liabilities has been filed by S. Decker, bankrupt. W. Pfenhauer, administrator of the estate of Kong Leong, deceased, has petitioned the Court that his final account be examined, approved and that he be discharged.

W. W. Hall, auxiliary administrator of the estate of Simon Magnia, has filed his accounts, which have been examined and approved by Judge Stanley.

In the matter of the sale of real estate of A. Ross, deceased, J. P. Colburn, executor of the will, petitions the Court that the sales be confirmed.

An answer has been filed in the ejectment suit of Opule Kaulaheka et al. vs. J. M. Kaulamahu et al.

In result of A. G. Correa vs. Isaac D. Isaac, a writ authorizing the sale of property was returned yesterday from the Marshal's office, partially satisfied.

Another Victim Cured.

What a Honolulu Lady Has to
Say of Doan's Backache and
Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 60c a box.

Wedding Engagement.

The engagement of Mrs. Ida W. Sturgeon to Senator Henry Waterhouse is announced. Mrs. Sturgeon is a member of the faculty of Kamehameha school for girls. Senator Waterhouse is one of Hawaii's foremost and most enterprising citizens.



REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

On Christmas day, December 25, 1908, George Dewey, the hero of Manila, was elevated to the senior rear admiralty of the American navy. Rear Admiral Bumpus retiring. Rear Admiral Dewey is at present in command of the American naval force in Asiatic waters, with headquarters at Manila.

FOUND OUT THE FRAUD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 18.—The Press has just concluded an investigation of the dismantled workshop of John W. Keely, the motor man. The investigators were assisted by Professor Herring, a consulting electrical engineer of wide experience; Professor Arthur W. Goodspeed, assistant professor of physics of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Lehigh Witmer, professor of experimental psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. M. S. Miller. In addition to these gentlemen Clarence B. Moore, son of Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, and Mr. Coleman Sellers, Jr., took part in the examination of the flooring on Tuesday afternoon, when the most important find of all was made.

Every bit of flooring was ripped up and every nook and cranny explored under the flooring and under the walls. The results show that communication between the upper and lower rooms of the famous laboratory was easy, and was apparently one of the conditions under which the experiments were carried on. In a nutshell, the discovery of tubing under the floor of the main exhibition room and the brick partition wall between the exhibition rooms, in connection with the possible use of the great steel sphere as a reservoir for compressed air, or compressed gases, has convinced all the investigators that this was not only the possible but probable agency that moved the Keely motor.

The tubing is of the kind calculated to stand high pressure, and the amount of it found and the position of the few pieces in place is held by the investigators to go a long way toward solving the secrets of the famous laboratory.

Coleman Sellers said today: "After seeing the tubing in place under the floor of the Keely laboratory, I am inclined to the opinion that the inventor employed compressed air in his experiments. The size of the bore of the tubes indicates that they were intended to carry high pressure. It is impossible to see the tubes under the floor and believe in the inventors' sincerity. He could have had no honest object in creating them."

Conductor Brown Injured.

Conductor E. C. Brown, of the Oahu railroad, met with a painful accident yesterday morning at Waialae. He was engaged in making up a train. He raised his foot to kick a coupling pin in place, and was caught by the bumpers, smashing the member quite badly. Brown was brought to the city on the evening train.

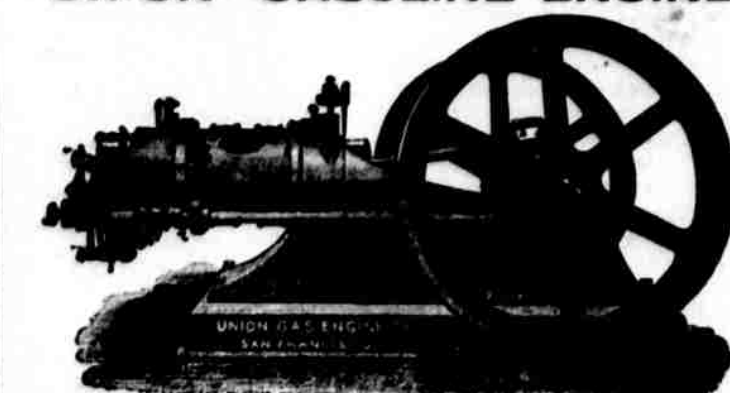
Manager Cassidy states that in a few days he will have the new express system switchboard set up in the Waikiki station.

"Jack" Gibson Shot.

John Gibson, the horseman of "Irish Lassie" fame, was shot in the forehead Monday afternoon.

Mr. Gibson was riding out to Waikiki in a tramcar. Beside him was a friend. Just beyond Thomas Square Gibson suddenly exclaimed that he was shot. Blood trickled from his forehead just above the eye. A bullet from what must have been a 22-calibre parlor rifle had struck Gibson making a painful flesh wound. Out at the Engineer's camp the bullet was extracted and the wound dressed.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.

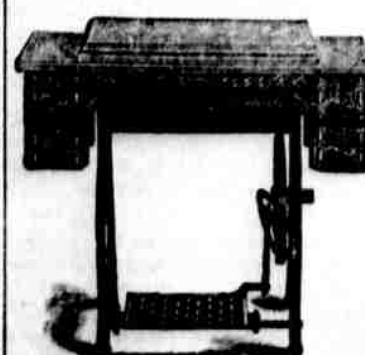


THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted. OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.

Fibric Rugs

for your parlor, dining-room and bedroom.

CRISPENE DRAPERY PORTIERES

of very handsome patterns.

Repairs and Upholstering
A SPECIALTY.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers,
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware. For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica,
Carlsbad,
Bohemian,
Dauton Fancy,
Wedgewood,
(in white and blue, white and green.)
Queen's Jubilee Jugs,
B & H Art Lamps,
American and European
Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

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W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1900.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

If the provision of the Hawaiian organic bill as agreed upon by the committee of the House, and made to conform to the views of the Senate committee only strikes out property qualifications of electors for the House, and retains substantially a property qualification for Senators and electors of Senators, the Commission may be congratulated on the general success of their work. We have stated several times in these columns, that if the Republican party adhered to its traditions, it would cast off all property qualifications, and we were prepared to see it done. But the Republican party has "expanded" on the question of self government, and is now apparently ready to try some experiments. If Mr. Sewall's organ represents his general views on these questions, its prediction that men who advocated this qualified suffrage, would dig their own political graves, must be startling news to the Republicans in Congress who are in favor of it. It is very mean of them to approve, after eighteen days deliberation, a measure which President Dole favored. It is meaner still for these Republicans in Congress to refuse to take the advice of Mr. Sewall's party organ. If the Republican party is to be organized here, in the interests of our local politics, it should be put into commission at once, and call a halt on the Republicans in Congress who refuse to listen to the voices of the island chambers and prostitute their high office to limiting the franchise. Although the House committee has reduced the amount necessary to qualify, it keeps it at a figure which will make at times a serious difference in the vote. If the bill becomes a law, with this provision retained, it will be the first authoritative declaration by Congress of the right to restrict self government by the people of the territories.

SEARCH FOR TREASURE.

Within a recent period—about twenty years ago—a capable but credulous man after obtaining what he designated as inside information, declared his belief that Capt. Kidd had buried a vast amount of treasure in a box, which laid at the bottom of the Hudson river at a spot two miles above West Point. He organized a company, and among the subscribers to the stock were a number of business men, and small traders. He did not ask for large subscriptions, but suggested that a small investment would not ruin the investor if the scheme failed, and if it succeeded, the returns might be enormous. He obtained the sum of \$60,000. The river was dragged by machinery especially constructed for the purpose, and divers were employed to walk the bottom of the river. Many months were spent in searching for the treasure, but nothing but old junk was brought up. The promoter of the scheme had an abiding faith that the treasure was in existence. He employed fortune tellers, astrologers, and clairvoyants. Not one of them told him that the treasure did not exist. All declared that it did. One noted clairvoyant, on receiving an extra fee, undertook to visit the right spot, and point it out. But he, having received his fee in advance, got drunk while in the boat inspecting the river, and told the promoter that if the gold was discovered, it would belong to the people whom Capt. Kidd had robbed. This comment resulted in a fight, and the clairvoyant swam ashore. After the money of the Capt. Kidd syndicate was spent, nearly all of the investors declined to admit that they had any interest in the undertaking. One of them, however, a farmer, brought suit to recover the money he had paid to the promoter. The case was tried before a Justice of the Peace. The old farmer told the court that he "allowed" that Capt. Kidd's money was "somewhere" in the river, but he believed that the promoter had found it, and was keeping the matter a secret, and he wanted the Justice to make him show up. The Justice held that the crime charged was the concealing of information and he could not hold the prisoner on that ground, and discharged him. The promoter informed the writer that he had "promoted" a number of schemes for discovering Kidd's treasure buried, as he believed, in several places on the Atlantic coast. He never found it.

OPIUM.

It is said on good authority that opium can be purchased in this city at the rate of less than \$8 per pound. If this is true, it is further proof of lack of wisdom by the Legislature in not enacting a license law. However,

as the Federal duty on opium is only \$1 per pound on the crude article, and only forty per cent. ad valorem on the article in the liquid form, there will be no object in smuggling it, after the organic Territorial law is passed. As it may then be lawfully imported, it will become a difficult matter to regulate its use. The opportunity to do so was neglected by the last Legislature, under the influence of "the friends of the natives," and new legislation of a repressive kind will hardly be enacted.

THE SCIENTISTS BLUNDER.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, among others, has knocked down the wheat scarecrow that Sir William Crookes set up before the English people in his address before the British Association. Sir William's prediction that in the year 1931, the wheat supply would fail, and the English people be confronted with starvation, is met by a few statistics which were open to Sir William, but he failed to see them or ask for them.

Mr. Atkinson shows that the present wheat producing area of the United States, excluding Alaska, is only two per cent. of the national area of land. He shows that several States alone can supply England for the next thirty years. Indiana can do so, without difficulty. So could Oklahoma, the Indian territory, Virginia, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

In 1898 a crop of 190,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is enough to supply the British demand, was grown on one-eighth the land of only three States. Iowa alone can raise 400,000,000 bushels of grain.

It is not very creditable to the investigating capacity of science, when the President of the most learned body of men in the world goes utterly wrong on his figures.

The scientist is under the strongest obligation to be accurate. He is himself the standing critic of loose statements. He invites the confidence of the public in the truth of his researches.

As a rule the scientists are correct in their statement of facts, but are liable to grave errors in their theories based upon facts.

In this case a man noted for his careful research frightened the British public by predicting a partial starvation of the world in about thirty years. He made the prediction without, it seems, securing the abundant data that the Agricultural Department in Washington would have gladly furnished him.

When the President of the renowned British Association for Advancement of Science makes a blunder—a stupendous blunder—it discredits with the people all scientific investigation. The effect of this error will be greater caution in the future in the statement of facts.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AGAINST ANNEXATION.

The Times-Herald of Chicago, whose proprietor, Mr. Kohlsaat, is in close contact with President McKinley, publishes this very important piece of news: "The Times-Herald is in a position to state that Admiral Dewey is opposed to the United States annexing the Philippines. As the head of the commission Admiral Dewey will have an opportunity to formulate the alternative policy of the United States."

The anti-expansion journals regard this, under the circumstances, as an intimation from the President that he does not favor annexation. In this connection, the speech of Senator Foraker is important, in which he declared that the American occupation of the Philippines would not be permanent. He is in close relations with the President.

But really what has the President to do about it? He is only the Executive. The disposition of the Philippines is, under the Constitution, solely a matter for Congress to pass upon. Congress represents the popular will, and the President obeys it. As a Constitutional adviser of Congress, the President may advance theories of his own, but he has already declared his intention to carry out the will of the nation, if he can find it out. He is limited, he believes, to advising Congress what, in his opinion, is the will of the nation. The strong opposition of so many able Republicans to an undefined scheme of expansion, their refusal to consent to the putting of the national forces into a "blind pool" of imperialism, no doubt confuses the President. In the meantime, while the nation is slowly deliberating, those Filipinos refuse to sit down and keep quiet, until the nation has finished thinking. They refuse to assent to the proposition that they are a basket of puppies that we, the Americans, can dispose of after our own pleasure.

Admiral Dewey, like the most of men who are under responsibility, becomes conservative. The "keep up the flag" patriots will begin to lose confidence in him.

If the cases of the increasing Crown Lands claimants ever get into the courts of the Mainland the judges will resign rather than undertake the pedagogue work involved.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANXIETY.

If one could penetrate the walls of the White House, and listen to the debates in President McKinley's Cabinet, he would hear little and about expansion, or imperialism or the glory of the flag, but he would hear the President and his advisers discussing the vital subject of reconciliation and amity with the Filipinos. The policy of the President forbids forcible subjugation. He recognizes the absurdity of killing people of another race, in order to make them behave themselves. He hesitates to imitate the British policy of using force to compel order, among an alien people, even if Justice follows with swift step.

The situation is extremely critical, and it is not surprising that the President told Gen. Whittier that he "had been walking the floor at night for three months" in contriving a way to solve the serious problems without firing a gun.

The Filipinos, it must be admitted, have abundant reason to suspect the good faith of the President, because the American policy toward weaker races has not, in the past, been noted for its wisdom or generosity.

In spite of the inconsiderate talk of the selfish expansionists, the policy of the President will be one almost entirely in the interests of the Filipinos. But to convince them that a powerful nation proposes to treat them justly, kindly and even make some sacrifices in order to educate them in the principles and practice of self government, is an undertaking that requires great tact, a clear knowledge of the instincts and habits of those ignorant people. The occasion is one that calls for a "great man." Success in getting the confidence of the Filipinos, and in swinging them into harmonious action with the President's policy can only be secured by patience, knowledge and the possession of an equable temper.

Who is the man that will during the next few months become the conspicuous reconciler of these antagonisms? One may pause and watch with profound interest for the appearance of the man of the hour. As the adjustment of these jarring relations must be made by personal contact, the President must designate the person who may make a luminous chapter in American history or, on the other hand, fill a page of history with the record of failure.

Naturally, looking towards this land of Malays, one recalls the singular success of the Rajah Brooke in dealing with the people of North Borneo; his patience, his tact, and his remarkable gift of personal force in winning their confidence. Men of like character are not uncommon in America. But Democracy does not urge such men to the front, because they are not partisans.

In dealing with the Filipinos, he who acquires their confidence, must be a plenipotentiary, and be commissioned with power to promise and execute. There is danger of his being handicapped by Congress whose supreme power goes rough shod over so many affairs. But the very serious nature of the crisis may induce that body to permit wisdom in dealing with these millions of heathen.

The cry has already gone from Manila to Washington; "send us a statesman!" How shall he be found? Lincoln wanted a general for his great army of the Potomac. But enormous treasure and human life were wasted, before he found the man. At last he found him. What will be the history, during the next few months, of our efforts to aid the Filipinos?

He who counts on the gratitude of these people to the United States, for expelling the Spaniards, does not appreciate the workings of ignorant minds. The average Filipino does not admit that he is under the least obligation to the United States, and considers himself as competent as any American to take care of his own political condition. Aguinaldo and his friends take it as a piece of impudence for the Americans to put on airs and talk about their superior wisdom in governing men.

But it is fortunate that the President has, so far, shown rare wisdom in dealing with critical situations, and he will make fewer mistakes than many of his predecessors would have made, under similar circumstances.

CASE OF ALASKA.

So unwilling has Congress been to provide any adequate government for the Territory of Alaska, it has refused for over thirty years to even provide proper land laws for it. Vast as the Territory is, and capable as it is of producing wheat and other grains, the settlers there have not been allowed to take up homesteads, or improve the country. But under the influence of good men, Congress is now providing a liquor law, which ought to protect the poor Indian, but probably will not.

This neglect to provide for the settlement and proper government of the Territory is due to the fact that in such a sparsely settled country, the expense of giving it a well organized government would be a costly affair. Besides, the voting population would

be Indian or nothing. There was no material in the Territory, with which to build up a self governing community. Congress waited for something to turn up. The Klondike has turned up, and Congress moves.

PROVISION FOR PRINCESS KAIULANI.

The plan of sending a petition to Congress asking that Princess Kaiulani be suitably provided for by law is most timely and just. The fact that so many who were actively engaged in the overthrow of the Monarchy unite in this request, shows a disposition to act generously towards a young woman who was the victim of a stupid blunder that irretrievably ruined the Monarchy.

Since the overthrow, the Princess has behaved with excellent judgment in most embarrassing circumstances. Although the late Mr. T. H. Davies, in his singular regard for the native race, made her unduly prominent after the overthrow, it must not be forgotten that she was a young person who naturally yielded to older advisers. Mr. Davies himself, educated by the course of events, finally accepted, and advised her to accept the situation. The Princess did not manifest disloyalty to the Republic, and at no time suggested or encouraged an attempt to restore the old order of things. Her self respect, her love of country, and of her race, her own high prospects, prevented her from looking upon the overthrow with any pleasure. If she had accepted it with any alacrity, it would have been contrary to human experience, and so unprecedented as to have raised doubts about her capacity to feel or think.

It speaks well for this community that it has no blunted sense of generosity in this matter. It does not propose to discuss "rights" in the narrow legal sense. "Rights," according to one of the ablest jurists, are "those rules of action which the moral sense of the people create." They may, and do, differ in different communities. The Princess in a strictly legal sense, probably has no rights in the matter. In the broadest sense, which the courts cannot interpret, she has "rights" that our consciences acknowledge. This is not a case for quibbling about. Aside from her relations to the Monarchy, the Princess, by her behavior, her disposition to make of herself a good example of the educated Hawaiian woman, swings us around into the ranks of those who feel that when she ceases to be the ward of the little Republic, she should become, so long as she lives, the ward of the Territory. Those of us, who were born here, those of us who by long residence take a kindly interest in the natives, desire that this representative of the little Hawaiian Monarchy should always live in dignity and comfort with us. Is this merely a "sentiment" which has no place in public affairs? Well, Herbert Spencer, the greatest philosopher of modern times, says that, "it is sentiment, and not reason that rules mankind."

This request to provide for the Princess will be opposed by some persons. It is natural that they should. In the "predestination" of every human being, it was arranged before the existence of the world, that some persons should "oppose" everything. In the distribution of mankind, the committee in charge arranged it that Hawaii got her share of those who were by nature invariably "agin" every measure.

ROOSEVELT THE MUGWUMP.

Governor Roosevelt of N. Y. has committed a Mugwump crime, which the Republican stalwarts pronounce unpardonable. Instead of employing good Republican stalwart lawyers to prosecute the parties charged with the commission of fraud in the canal matters, he has engaged Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, an active Democrat to pursue and convict, if possible, the Republicans believed to be the guilty men. His conduct is entirely without precedent, and the Regular Republicans, who dare to speak, feel that he ought to be held up to the scorn of mankind. He has repudiated the gospel of party allegiance, and given public notice that he will be a wicked Mugwump, whenever he chooses to be one, and if Mr. Platt does not like it, he must make the best of it.

The professionals look forward to a period of tribulation and suffering under the whip of their chosen leader, and earnestly pray that there will be no more incidents like the storming of San Juan which adds lustre to the history of the nation's soldiers, and at the same time distresses the virtuous Bosses. What they earnestly desire is men who will carry the flag and support the Boss, or to put it logically, support the Boss and then carry the flag.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Liliuokalani was always reputed to possess what has been called a well regulated forgettery.

With the advice that Great Britain is willing to have the Clayton-Bulwer treaty amended to suit the United States—in the premises of Nicaragua

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for 5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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canal construction—may well arise the query if there could possibly be contrived a matter over which the two great countries could not readily agree.

Is this a passable bull? It was always known that Keely was a fraud and now they are finding it out.

It may be merely the vagary of a layman, but why not go after the flies at camps as well as the bacilli? The flies are visible to the naked eye.

Lord Charles Bessford is a pretty big man and is entitled to all the bouquets that can be provided for the occasion of his second visit to Hawaii.

The discussions on causes of forest destruction continue vigorously and in good form. In the meantime the forest continues to contract.

Owing to a storm suddenly arising while a section of the reserve force was floating in canoes, there was failure to conduct the Samoan war without missing a meal.

The California Legislature has made a law against handling log rafts along the coast, but has not yet placed an embargo on scandalous log rolling at the State Capital.

Mr. Hiram Bingham is doing a grand work amongst the boys of the Palama neighborhood. The lads take deepest interest in their Brigade and Clubs and must develop good effect or result from training and association.

The accounts of the outbreak of a lot of Cubans read just as if such a thing had been expected. There may be more real battlefield work in administration of law in the conquered territories than there was in conquering them.

A Washington dispatch says that a colonial commission has been set up to pass on regulation of affairs in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. Hawaii misses this on account of having started to dodge it some fifty years or more ago.

The postage stamp dealers who kept themselves informed have profited by the change of color. Very few people knew of the change to take effect January 1. There is nearly enough stamp business here to warrant establishment of an exchange.

Dispatches read that Congress may dispose at one swoop of all the applications for the Hawaiian flag for foreign vessels. The United States people are seriously thinking of going into the shipbuilding business themselves again on the old scale.

Sad is the plight of the Chinese in Quarantine with their greatest national holiday in close view. It is more than likely that before the 9th inst. there will be advices from the States. The news may not be good news for the Chinese, but it presumably will be decisive.

What a strong tale of the sea there is in the finding of a derelict on the Kohala coast. The fight against the waves is noble because it is in the open, beneath the blue dome and is skill against power, with the skill so tremendously handicapped that the chances charm.

A quite clear cut statement of the commercial relations of the Sound Country and these Islands was made recently by Col. Whyte, of the British-American Steamship Company. The trade in question has increased greatly in a year and is bound to grow. It is somewhat in the nature of a logical barter reciprocity.

That Hawaii is and always has been cosmopolitan is recalled and emphasized by thinking of news of the death of ex-Governor Pacheco and Wm. P. Toler. Pacheco, a Castilian of the Pacific coast, received his education in these Islands before they had in California any good schools. Toler, born in Venezuela and a historical figure, was but a few years ago a resident of Honolulu.

The San Francisco Examiner discusses the question of the financial side of the big fair and reaches the conclusion that the great expectations do not pay. This, however, is not an argument against coast business men making a display of their wares here, if they so elect.

Surprise is expressed over the fact that Judge Widemann's book on Liliuokalani's misstatements in her his-

tory should have been printed here, but first heard of locally from Washington. This gives an opportunity to say that it is a rare thing for secrets to leak out of newspaper printing offices.

Nat Goodwin, who is so popular here as a comedian, has just noted a loss of \$10,000 cash. He has to say that sum to a Chicago newspaper man from whom he stole a play. The manuscript was submitted to the artist, and returned as unavailable. In a few months, however, Goodwin announced a play that was identical to the reporter's work and it took like typhoid fever in the First New York. Goodwin regards the affair now as anything but a comedy.

From this distance it looks that U. S. Grant, Jr., had been knocked completely out of the senatorial game by the politicians at Sacramento. The incident of his downfall is peculiar. It appears that he gave financial assistance at election time to a Republican candidate. This individual voted first for Bulla, then for Burns, not doing anything for Grant at all. It was accused that he had been bought by Burns and then the fact that he had received money from an agent of Grant came out. The community is shocked because the man would not stay bought.

TROLLEY OR STORAGE.

"I am going down to Washington for a few days, particularly to look at some new kind of electric motor, and hope that we shall be able to get hold of something for the Honolulu Rapid Transit, which will enable us to have good service without overhead wires and street poles. I believe that is going to be what we ought to have, but it will be three or four weeks yet before the road will be ready for travel, and its success or failure will really decide the question for us."—W. R. Castle.

SETTLEMENT FOR KAIULANI.

For four or five days there has been here in town a petition to Congress asking that a settlement be granted to Princess Kaiulani. The young lady is in receipt of a grant of \$2,000 cash annually from the Republic of Hawaii. It is presumed that this will cease upon the change of laws here. At any rate Kaiulani has friends who are willing to make a disinterested effort to secure for her an allowance that will be permanent and that in the light of both past and present circumstances will be considered fair. Quite a number of the most prominent men of the community have signed the petition, which will in a short time be forwarded to Washington. Alex. Young, for many years prominent in the political and industrial life of the Islands, has had the document in charge. Mr. Young, though still heavily interested in Hawaii, has a residence in Oakland. He left for the coast by the Moana last night. However, he will proceed right along in this matter. "I have interested myself in Kaiulani's behalf," said Alexander Young last evening, "because I believe her to be worthy in every respect. She was unfortunate and was in no way to blame for the overthrow of the Monarchy. It strikes me that it would be only fair and right that a liberal pension should be granted her. I will say that I have circulated the petition among the representative men of Honolulu without Kaiulani's knowledge. She was not consulted about the matter. The petition has been presented for signature just within the last few days. Kaiulani has been on Hawaii for three or four weeks, I believe."

Affairs in Samoa.

By the Moana the Advertiser has two letters by residents of Apia telling of the troubles that have befallen the land again. One is from a German, the other from an American. They agree that the war did not amount to much. They agree that Chief Justice Chamberlain was honest in his decision, but hold that Mataafa should be the king. Maitoa is described as a mere boy, irresolute and untrained and with but a small following among the natives. The German consul is sharply criticised by the American correspondent for aggravating the situation.

HISTORY OF HAWAII.

The Historical and Biographical "Hawaii Nel," in course of publication by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., will contain a leading article of great interest by Professor W. D. Alexander. All who are interested in the History of Hawaii will want to preserve this.

Flames Were Checked.

The James Makee arrived from Kaul yesterday. Purser Jaox states that the fire in the lower fields of Kealia plantation extended over ten acres of cane. A good portion of the cane was only scorched and the cane is being fed into the mill. It was a narrow escape from a heavy loss. Manager Fairchild is still investigating the origin of the flames.

THOSE BIG BIRDS

Information on Ostrich Farming
Here is Wanted.

A REQUEST FROM WASHINGTON

Letter Came to Chas. M. Cooke.
Answer Made by Mr. Turner.
A Disease Found.

A specialist in charge of one of the bureaus of the department of agriculture at Washington, has written to Chas. M. Cooke for full information on the ostrich farming experiments in these islands. Mr. Turner, for some time manager of the ostrich company, has replied and says:

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 26, 1896.
Mr. T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:—Having been interested with Mr. Chas. M. Cooke in his "ostrich venture" during which time I had charge of the birds, he handed me your letter, written some time ago, and asked me to reply to it.

I have not now any data at hand from which to get exact dates, but can give you from memory sufficient information to enable you to judge fairly in preparing your report. I am glad to be afforded the opportunity to give my views on this subject, as I fear that a mere history of the "ostrich business" would result in your reporting it another failure, due to uncongential climate and soil.

Although these birds have failed to thrive here, I think that the various difficulties attending our efforts to raise them can justly be attributed to a disease with which, in my opinion, the birds were infected when they were brought here—a disease which can exist in the birds when they appear to be perfectly healthy—but under the slightest unfavorable condition will soon cause fatality. The true cause was not known for several years—until the majority of them were reduced to a degenerate lot unfit to redeem. I say this because of so many dying that in mating them they yielded to the temptation of inbreeding and each time inherited the weakness that disease had produced, so that for the last three years their eggs have failed to hatch with the best endeavors that could be applied, so that even if the inherited weakness did not cause the infertility of the eggs, there is only one other cause that could enter into the question—feeding too highly of grain—and this high feeding became absolutely necessary to prevent fatality, for whenever the birds were in the least reduced they were simply devoured by the disease. I was first to discover that these birds had this disease and afterwards learned that it was prevalent in South Africa among ostriches, but no other animals or birds. Therefore I have good reason to claim that that it was not contracted in this country, but was imported with the birds. If I am right in this conclusion, the chances for successful ostrich farming in Hawaii are very good. Our climate is excellent, with much natural food, and the ostrich is capable of enduring severe conditions if healthy. I have seen of our experience and I will leave with you to judge whether or not I am right.

In 1890, or thereabouts, Dr. Trouseau brought two pairs of full grown birds from California, one of which (a male) was said to have been originally shipped from South Africa. A short time after they arrived one of them died. Dr. Trouseau immediately sent for another one—this five in number, being all that were ever shipped to this country. They were placed in an enclosure near the well known pleasure resort of Waikiki, and soon began to breed, but their young were very difficult to raise—gradually dying at different ages until there were not more than 10 per cent of them matured. Frequent examinations were made and they were found to be dying from an "inflamed stomach," and, as a few nails or pieces of brass cartridge shells were generally found in their stomachs, these were said to be the cause of death. Both incubators and the natural way were used in hatching, the latter being more successful. They were fed corn, sorghum, alfalfa and cabbage.

They had, however, in March '95, brought the number up to thirty-four, three pairs of which were breeding birds. At this time C. M. Cooke purchased them, and together with some other gentlemen of Honolulu, formed a stock company and decided to move the ostriches to the island of Kauai, about 100 miles from Honolulu. We had what seemed an ideal place there, but the fatality amongst the birds became more frequent and we lost about 50 per cent of them within three months. As usual there was found upon examination some rubbish, such as pieces of nails, glass, etc., in their stomachs, but after all the nails were exhausted, they still continued to die with the same symptoms. I then procured a strong magnifying glass, under which I placed a small piece of the "inflamed stomach," and learned that they were being devoured by a small red parasite in the shape of a worm, yet so small that I think few that half the size of a small pea. Describing the disease, I then made inquiry of an "ostrich farmer" in Cape Colony, who prescribed carbolic acid as a remedy. I found this of very little use, as it killed oftener than it cured. Finally, however, I stopped them from dying by changing their food, feeding them nothing but succulent green food, with

an abundance of grain, with which were never cured of the disease. Some of them were fat and seemed healthy, but I have known a fine fat bird to eat a large quantity of sorghum, which is hard to digest, and within forty-eight hours succumb in the attack of the parasite, the whole alimentary canal being infected with millions of them. The breeding birds laid a great many eggs, but we were unable to hatch them by any method that could be employed. The cause of this I do not know, but never came to any other conclusion than that: The disease, then the inbreeding, which together with the weakness inherited left a degenerate stock. Perhaps the feeding of the grain too heavily might have played some part in it, but this I doubt. There are a few, perhaps a dozen ostriches, on the island, but I think they are too heavily burdened to have any value as survivors of the fittest.

We made but one shipment of feathers, which were pronounced second rate in quality, however, a few of our birds had as fine feathers as could be gotten anywhere. A few were sold in the local markets at a good figure. I will enclose a drawing of the parasite as it appeared under the microscope, which please return by mail. Yours truly,
ALFRED H. TURNER.

MAY HAVE FLAG

Registration Applicants
Appear to Gain Ground.

Decisions Made By Judge Perry.
Ownership Most Important
Point at Issue.

Judge Perry yesterday filed decisions on the motions to quash answers to the numerous petitions recently filed for writs of mandamus against Collector General McStocker compelling him to issue papers of registration for various foreign vessels.

The Judge rules that the application being signed by counsel and the affidavits of the owner being sworn to in Seattle instead of Honolulu, in re ship "Euterpe," are sufficient according to Hawaiian law; that it is immaterial whether or not the Minister of Finance has directed the respondent to issue a register; that it is the duty of the Collector General alone to issue registers. He further states that it is not a pre-requisite to the registry of the vessel that the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicate to the Collector General of Customs the reply of an accredited representative or consul of the nation to which the vessel formerly belonged, as to the existence of an impediment. The respondent's denial on "information and belief" that petitioner does not wholly own the vessel was declared sufficient and raises an issue of fact which must be passed upon by the Court. On the last ground the motion to quash was overruled. This registration was applied for by Lincoln D. Spencer.

In re "Star of Russia," the motion to quash answer was overruled for reasons stated in the decision in re "Euterpe." Motion to quash in re "Willscoff" was overruled for the same reasons where they applied.

Marshal Brown's motion to quash answer in re his ship "Falls of Clyde" was sustained for the reason that the allegations that the ship was not wholly owned by the petitioner were not positive and direct, therefore they were insufficient.

Under the statutes of Hawaii, Judge Perry held, that it was necessary for a vessel to be within the jurisdiction of these islands in order that the owner may obtain a certificate of registry. The "Star of France" is on the high seas, therefore that was considered sufficient excuse for non-performance and the motion to quash answer was overruled.

A Heavy Claim
W. C. Peacock & Co. have completed judgment of suit against the Republic of Hawaii for the recovery of duties paid under protest since the 15th day of August, 1895. The suit is based on Art. 1, Sec. 8, Clause 1 of the constitution of the United States, relating to the uniformity of duties throughout the United States, and Art. 1, Sec. 9, Clause 6, relating to exemption from duties of vessels bound from one State to another.

The amount sued for is \$30,315.57. Kinney-Ballou-McClanahan for plaintiffs.
American Sugar Company.
Judge A. W. Carter, of the law firm of Thurston & Carter, left by the Moana for America and will proceed direct to Boston. Judge Carter travels in the interest of the new Molokai sugar plantation in which he is a heavy stockholder. He will be gone five weeks and will place with O. B. Stillman at Boston the order for a nine-roller mill, buildings, etc., for the American Sugar Company. The concern with which Mr. Stillman is connected contracts to provide the cane reduction plant in working order.

The mill will have a capacity (normal) of 150 tons of sugar every twenty-four hours.

IS HERE TO THAW

C. I. Helm Arrives Unexpectedly
From Klondike.

A WALK OF 700 MILES

Over Chilcote Pass—A Serious
Ducking in the Yukon—Endurance Required.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

C. I. Helm, of Dawson City, N. W. T., arrived in Honolulu by the Mariposa yesterday morning for a two weeks' visit, when he will return to the frozen North. Urgent business necessitated a trip back to civilization and after six days in the States Mr. Helm concluded to make a call on relatives in this city, and incidentally to thaw out.

Seven hundred miles on foot over snow and ice, 5,000 miles principally by teamship, all in forty-three days actual travel, is not a bad record. This he did. Leaving Dawson City December 19, Mr. Helm went up the Yukon river, crossed the Chilcote pass and from there traveled down to Skagway on foot. It was cold, bitter cold—40 below zero at the least. Walking, one would freeze, so that it was necessary to run all day.

Forty miles a day was the average run. Sixty-six miles were made one day. Four were in the party coming out, one of whom was a woman, and she was a plucky little woman too, from "way back East."

One day, while the party was trotting along single file up the Yukon, the ice gave way under Mr. Helm and he went into the water he went. The current of the river was so strong that it was a hard battle, requiring self-control and all the power of his arms to hang on to the ice about him and keep from being drawn under. One of the men rushed to his rescue, soon had him drawn from the water and standing on the great ice field with drenched clothing and freezing body.

Mr. Helm grabbed an ax and ran to the banks of the stream, where there was heavy pine timber. While the rest of the party were building up a big fire, unpacking, and getting out dry clothing Mr. Helm chopped into trees with all the energy he possessed, to keep from freezing. Inside of two minutes his heavy fur clothing was frozen stiff. He could barely move. The men carried him to the fire and began the thawing out process. Then the woman, the wife of the man who came to Mr. Helm's rescue, exhibited her womanly sense. She had taken from the pack a heavy, coarse towel and as the wet and frozen garments were removed she rubbed his body with all the strength of her small arms. One shoulder, one hip, both feet and both hands were frozen. All of the frozen parts were thawed out with snow except the feet, which were neglected until it was found that the fire had drawn the frost from them. They became swollen, burst in places and were extremely painful. Trotting along the ice Mr. Helm would frequently stumble over some block of frozen snow until his feet became running sores from the bruises. The distance was finally traversed, however, in a time so short that it seems barely creditable.

Mr. Helm says that no one should go into the Klondike who is not in the best physical condition. The slightest defect will come out. Mr. Helm had his foot cut when a boy. Since then he has never thought of it. In Alaska his foot became very sore and on examination he found that the old scar had become very much inflamed and continued so during the time that he was in the North. Hundreds are dying there because of some minor physical defect that had not been recognized in a warmer climate.

FAIRER—REYNOLDS.
Happy Union of Well Known
Young People of Hawaii.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The wedding of Miss Bessie Reynolds to Charles H. Fairer took place in St. Andrew's Cathedral at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh performed the ceremony.

Miss May Weir was the bridemaid and the groom was attended by George H. Angus. The pages were Little Miss Kathleen Taylor and Master Charles Reynolds. The ushers were Archie C. Steele of Hilo and St. C. B. Sayres of this city. Wray Taylor presided at the organ and played the Lohengrin wedding march, as the bridal party entered the Cathedral.

St. Andrew's Cathedral has seldom appeared so beautiful and attractive as it did yesterday. A background of ferns and malle vines, dotted with marguerites, aster and calla lilies, created much admiration. The chandeliers over the middle aisle were entwined with vines. Mrs. Wray Taylor and Mrs. St. C. B. Sayres directed the decorations.

A large number of the prominent society people witnessed the ceremony. Mrs. Fairer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Reynolds. She has many friends and admirers in Honolulu. Mr. Fairer is a coming young man of Hawaii. He is manager of T. H. Davies & Co.'s branch store in Hilo.

Wm. Landers, a San Francisco capitalist, and his daughter, Miss Landers, will arrive on the Rio de Janeiro for several weeks' stay in Honolulu. Miss Landers is prominent in San Francisco society circles.

Weak and Languid

Little Appetite and no Energy.

These are symptoms that often follow a large number of people. Below we give the testimony of Mrs. A. Stanger, of East Brisbane, Queensland, who does not hesitate to tell you of just the remedy that cured her.



"The past season I had a severe attack of dengue fever which left me feeling very weak and languid with little appetite and no energy. But I am pleased to say

DR. AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

cured me. As a blood purifier and tonic for those who are affected by the intense heat of the Queensland summer it is unequalled. I am pleased to recommend it to all those who need a reliable remedy."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one each time.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4½¢; same as before.

Gen. Shafter is in San Francisco.

The advertised letter list is published today.

Pahala sugar mill has stopped grinding.

Hawaiian Commercial \$59.75 bid; \$59.87½ asked.

Hutchinson plantation, \$35.75 bid; \$35.87½ asked.

Hana Plantation, \$18.37½ bid, \$18.62½ asked.

The elevator for the Judd building is being placed.

Naalehu expects to finish grinding within two weeks.

P. C. Jones departed for Philadelphia in the Moana last evening.

John Good was a passenger for the coast by the Moana.

The Government band boys are enjoying a two days' vacation.

The work of tearing down the old Brewer building has been commenced.

E. O. Hall & Son can supply you with anything from a needle to an anchor.

Rubber stamps of all kinds made to order on short notice at the Gazette office.

The Mikahala reports that there are 41,700 bags of sugar on Kauai awaiting shipment.

John Wilson is planning on taking the native Quintette club on a tour of the States.

It is street report that the sales of the Persian rug man made here foot up over \$6,000.

Mrs. E. K. Wilder and her daughter, Miss Helen Wilder, are living in their Waikiki home.

C. Wolters, brother of Manager W. Wolters, of H. Hackfeld & Company, is here from Kauai on a visit.

Bruce Waring & Co. are building a residence for Mr. T. McCants Stewart on the attorney's lot at Kailhi.

Mr. Kraft yesterday assumed the management of the Pacific Cycle Company, Tom King having retired.

Henry Hickey pleaded guilty to the charge of opium in possession, in the District Court yesterday and was fined \$250.

Moses K. Nakuna has been appointed Deputy Registrar of Conveyances for the Hawaiian Islands, vice R. A. Andrews, resigned.

California's senatorial contest—Grant 24, Burns 22, twenty-ninth ballot. Chronicle declares Irving M. Scott may break the deadlock.

The Wilder Steamship Company has instructed Contractor John Ouderkirik to build a scow to be used in hauling the freight of the Spreckelsville plan-

tation at Hakohu. The scow will be 35 by 50 feet and 3 feet deep.

The transport Honolulu, with 1000 men and the transport Maunaloa City are expected to be ready.

Arthur Cogswell has gone to Honolulu, Oahu, where he has an engagement as painter at least ten portraits.

Capt. Cutler, of the bark Kikinau is deeply grieved by receipt of news from the States of the death of his daughter.

Ruby Dexter has been winning some big purses at the bicycle races in New Zealand. One purse amounted to \$500.

Marshal Brown says that the districts of Ewa and Waialae have not been consolidated from a police point of view.

Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Reid left in the Moana last night. They will go to Detroit, Mich. where they will reside permanently.

Gen. H. H. Cancliff, a retired English army officer, left for Samoa yesterday. He has been stopping at Wright's villa.

Charles J. Farnup has been appointed deputy sheriff for the Waianae district. He will take hold at the end of the present month.

The sign of the Pacific Hardware Company has gone up over the Castle & Cooke building at the corner of Bethel and King.

A mill is to be shipped for the new Kona Sugar company by the Kaala today. The plant has lain on a lot near the Pacific Mail dock for some time.

The directors of the Telephone Company will soon consider the plans for a model telephone building to be erected this year on the site of the present block.

Col. H. M. Lazelle, of the United States Volunteers, who arrived from China recently on his way back to the States, has gone to Kauai on a brief visit.

Sam'l G. Wilder left on the Nippon Maru yesterday for the Orient. Mr. Wilder expects to be gone three or four months. He may visit Manila before returning.

The Nippon Maru was six days, forty-two minutes from San Francisco. She made a dead stop of nearly eight hours and still was not overtaken by the Mariposa.

"Lookout Charley" Peterson has gone to San Francisco, where he will remain several weeks. His daughter accompanied him and will remain in school in California.

W. P. Johnson, an island boy who for a long time has been a watch captain at the Insane Asylum, has succeeded Wm. Savidge as accountant for the Hawaiian Carriage company.

An effort will be made to induce Lord Chas. Beresford to remain on the islands some days. It is very much desired by Mr. Kenney that the visitor make a trip to Hawaii.

Emmet May has purchased of Richard Wales the property known as the Central house on Alakea street, between King and Hotel streets. The consideration was \$7,000.

Beautiful half tones of scenery, residences, business houses and prominent people are being incorporated in the "Hawaii Net" in course of publication by the Hawaiian Gazette Co.

According to the San Francisco papers, President Dole was expected to arrive there on the last trip of the Rio de Janeiro. It was stated that he was on his way to Washington.

A notice is published in this issue to the members of the Settlement Association that applications for their respective lots may be made at Public Lands office on or after today.

Thos. Edwards, an American who at one time had an estate in Tahiti, is here for the purpose of looking into the chances for entering on the business of cultivating the vanilla bean. He had fields in Tahiti.

L. B. Newell, of Minneapolis, who arrived on the Nippon Maru yesterday, will remain several weeks before returning to the States. Mr. Newell has announced his intention of visiting Honolulu each winter.

The S. S. Garonne will leave Seattle and Tacoma for Honolulu and Hilo on February 15th, again on March 20th and monthly thereafter. Parties desiring to secure space and accommodation should engage ahead.

United States Consul J. Lamb Doty, of Tahiti, was a through passenger on the Moana yesterday en route to his home. Mr. Doty announces that the Polynesian Steamship Company has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$1,500,000.

Miss Cecilia K. Poepeo, daughter of the editor of the Kuokoa, has come back to her island home on the steamer Mariposa, which arrived here yesterday morning. Before she left San Francisco she took part in two concerts in a Baptist church, singing several solos.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:
RIO DE JANEIRO FEB. 9
COPTIC FEB. 18

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
AMERICA MARU FEB. 4
CITY OF PEKING FEB. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:
SINGLE TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin \$ 75
Second Cabin 50
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)
European Steerage 25
For Yokohama—Cabin \$150
Second Cabin 100
(Toyo Kisen Kaisha only.)
European Steerage 85
For Hongkong—Cabin \$175

ROUND TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$125
For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$225
Cabin, 12 mo's. \$250
For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$250
Cabin, 12 mo's. \$275

For general information apply to
H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread, but we wish to impress the fact who may not get in time, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

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Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices.
Agency for the



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FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES.
Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines.
Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company
Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
—1896—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Laysan, Makana, Manukoa, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Tuesday.....Sept. 13 Tuesday.....Nov. 1
Tuesday.....Sept. 20 Tuesday.....Nov. 8
Tuesday.....Sept. 27 Tuesday.....Nov. 15
Tuesday.....Oct. 4 Tuesday.....Nov. 22
Tuesday.....Oct. 11 Tuesday.....Dec. 3
Tuesday.....Oct. 18 Tuesday.....Dec. 10
Tuesday.....Oct. 25 Tuesday.....Dec. 17
Tuesday.....Nov. 1 Tuesday.....Dec. 24

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Manukoa, Kawaihae, Makana, Maui, Laysan and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Sunday.....Sept. 15 Sunday.....Nov. 12
Sunday.....Sept. 22 Sunday.....Nov. 19
Sunday.....Oct. 2 Sunday.....Nov. 26
Sunday.....Oct. 9 Sunday.....Dec. 3
Sunday.....Oct. 16 Sunday.....Dec. 10
Sunday.....Oct. 23 Sunday.....Dec. 17
Sunday.....Oct. 30 Sunday.....Dec. 24

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 8 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hilo and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$50.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper. Consignees are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROBE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

ON WALL STREET

Capt. Kidd Had Residence on That Thoroughfare.

HE HAD GOOD NEIGHBORS

Married His Property—Was an Unlucky Pirate—Searching for Mythical Treasures.

(New York Sun.)

"And he sailed; and he sailed!"

At the last meeting of the New York Historical Society William S. Pelletreau read a paper on the subject of where Capt. Kidd lived and who his neighbors were. The Captain, according to Mr. Pelletreau, had very respectable neighbors, some of the best people of the city of New York living close to him in Wall street and its vicinity. In fact, Mr. Pelletreau was rather pained to note that among modern New Yorkers some of the very respectable people of other days of the city are not so well remembered as the pirate Captain who dwelt among them. As an instance, he cited an experience at the time the statue of Recorder John Watts was put up in Trinity churchyard. Of five young fellows who stood looking on, all of whom presumably had had the benefits of a common school education in the city, three when asked who John Watts was answered: "You've got me," one said that he was the hymn writer, and another that he invented the steam engine. "Any of these would have been able to tell who Capt. Kidd was," said Mr. Pelletreau. The incident may have suggested itself through the connection of the name of Gen. De Puyster, who erected the statue, with the history of Capt. Kidd's New York residence.

Col. Abraham De Puyster was the most important neighbor the pirate Captain had, Mr. Pelletreau said. Capt. Kidd lived at what is now 56 Wall street, and although nearly all the lots of that neighborhood have undergone changes in the last two centuries, that lot remains as it was laid out at the time Kidd lived on it. It seemed a bit curious, with all the stories of Kidd's wealth in mind, to hear the speaker say that Capt. William Kidd never bought a lot, never built a house and never owned one. Kidd came into his Wall street house by marriage. After the need for the wall which gave Wall street its name had disappeared the property on the north side of the street was bought in part on speculation. In 1689 George Brown, maltster, sold a lot there to William Cox for £60. Cox was drowned in August of that year off Staten Island, and in 1691 his widow married Capt. Kidd. Mr. Pelletreau said that the only person who seems to have said a good word for Capt. Kidd that has come down to us was a brother-in-law, Samuel Bradley, who praised him in a will which he made in 1693.

Bradley, however, outlived Kidd. Cox had left his property in such shape that his wife inherited the Wall street house. She did not, Mr. Pelletreau said, from the evidence that is attainable, lose any social standing by marrying Kidd. Col. De Puyster owned the property all along Wall street near Wall and the grounds were known as De Puyster's Gardens. The land remained in the De Puyster family many years. There were plenty of neighbors on the east, along Pearl street. The Kidds held property in the neighborhood of 27 Pine street, and some authorities say that it was the Captain's intention to build on those lots, but on July 3, 1693, he and his wife sold them to Capt. Thomas Clark, who, in February, 1695, sold them at a good profit. In 1693 the Kidds sold some land to Robert Livingston, who built two houses on it. He lived until 1728. Another important neighbor of Kidd was James Graham, an Alderman, who one night was stabbed with a sword by Capt. James Baxter. Many witnesses were examined, but they proved as blind as the proverbial bat. They all knew that the Alderman had been stabbed and that the Captain had had something to say to him privately, but none saw the thrust. Dierck Vander Cliff, proprietor of the well-known house of entertainment on the north side of Maiden lane, near Gold street, was one of the blind witnesses. The gentlemen had been drinking wine and cider at his place.

Kidd came to his end on May 12, 1701, when he was hanged in England. His wife soon afterward married again and outlived her third husband. Mr. Pelletreau said that Capt. Kidd, as he walked about the city in three-cornered hat and fine blue coat, doubtless presented a very respectable and dignified appearance. Mr. Pelletreau, asking whether he was justly or unjustly condemned, said that if he was innocent the question was pertinent, "How did he accumulate all his property?"

The truth was," he continued, "that in England at that time the laws were harsher and the administration of them more so. If a man was charged with felony there was little chance for him to escape; there were no courts of appeal, and if he was tried and condemned one day of a week, the following Friday saw him hanged."

Mr. Pelletreau suggested that among all the memorial tablets which were being put up, one might appropriately be erected on the site of Capt. Kidd's Wall street house, with an inscription saying that there had lived the pirate Capt. Kidd, who broke God's laws as he sailed, and who, had he kept them, would have been happier, but less famous.

An elderly member of the society said that he remembered as a boy having seen people searching for Capt. Kidd's treasure up the North River, although it was a fact that after Kidd recruited his pirate crew here he never in his life came nearer to the city again than Oyster Bay. There were lots of reputable people in New York in those days, this member said, who were making money by collusion with other pirates. Kidd, he said, was one of the most unfortunate of pirates.

EAGER FOR LAW

House Members Urging the Hawaiian Bill.

Early Hearing Wanted—Reasons Are Given—Hint of Special Enactments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Hawaiian bill was agreed to in committee some days ago, and Chairman Knox of the committee on territories is drawing up the report for the House. There was some idea that the bill might be taken up this week, but, owing to the press of business, it went over with the understanding that a strong effort would be made next week to get a hearing then or soon after. Mr. Knox and Mr. Hitt, the latter being one of the Hawaiian commissioners, say that no purpose is manifest to postpone the legislation until the next Congress meets. They say also that it is imperative that legislation of some character shall be enacted. One reason cited for this is that there has been a large influx of Japanese immigrants to Hawaii since the annexation law was enacted, and that some 10,000 contract labor Japanese will be brought into Hawaii and then into the United States. For this reason the extension of United States immigration restrictions to Hawaii is held to be of first importance. A similar view is taken as to extending the United States customs and revenue laws to the islands. The latter extension is effected by a special bill, which has already passed the House and is pending in the Senate. There is a growing disposition among those interested in the legislation to secure the passage of the bill as a whole very soon, and in the event that this is not practicable, to secure the enactment of such special features as are most pressing.

CENTURY OF HAWAII

"A Century of Hawaiian Evolution," by Dr. N. B. Emerson, will be one of the features of "Hawaii Nei," now in course of publication by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. This covers all the items of interest occurring in Hawaii since 1794 and historically is absolutely correct. The political issues are handled impartially and without gloves and it is undoubtedly the most comprehensive and interesting article yet published on the subject.

They Heard Nothing.

Collector of Customs McStocker states that he received no advice from Washington in yesterday's mail touching upon the Chinese immigration question. He looks for instructions to arrive on the Rio de Janeiro.

Special agent Brown was disappointed in not getting some word from Washington on this same matter.

OPPOSE EXPANSION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Academy of Music tonight under the auspices of the Continental League for the purpose of protesting against the policy of "imperialism and entangling alliances with European powers." There was not a vacant seat in the house. A list of vice presidents read included these: Wheeler A. Peckham, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry Loomis Nelson, William H. Hornblower, Roger A. Pryor, Francis Wayland Glenn, John C. Shuehan, Frederick R. Couder, Samuel Gompers, John M. Parsons and Daniel Harris.

Communications were read from ex-President Cleveland, William J. Bryan and Bishop Henry C. Potter.

AT THEIR WORST

Place Where Mosquitoes Force a Quarantine.

Lady Writes of the Season in Florida—Social Life at a Standstill—Brushing.

(Harper's Weekly.)

I shall never forget the feeling I had when one of my neighbors said, at the beginning of the season: "Oh, well, there are not many days when you cannot drive into town in the middle of the day for the mail." I did not understand her, or scarcely believe her, but I do now. I also know of several other families who have regularly prepared for the mosquito season by laying in a stock of sewing and reading, and who announced, when the season began, that they did not intend to go out or to receive until it was over; so that practically all social life is at a standstill, invitations usually ended with "weather and mosquitoes permitting." The moonlight nights in this little corner of the earth are glorious, but we have only been able to enjoy them from our front piazza steps once in nearly two months, and then only for a brief half hour, while a strong sea breeze swept in over the bay; at the same time, friends living a mile away have sat out on the piazza, "every evening for a while."

I am writing of life on the coast of Florida, more than 300 miles south of St. Augustine, and of a part of the country that, in spite of mosquitoes, has a wonderful future before it, and is already the great truck garden section of the state for early vegetables and tropical fruit, as well as a most delightful winter resort and fishing and hunting country.

Standing now at my front door, behind a screen of the finest wire work, I can look out on to one of the most beautiful of landscapes, the blue waters of the bay rippling in the sunshine, the long leaves or branches of the coconut trees bending and swaying with a pleasant rustling, while the crimson blossoms of the hibiscus bushes are nodding good-naturedly over the gray stones of the wall at the mooring bird playing hide-and-seek among the ginger plants; and just beyond the wall, on the path leading up from the water, and bordered on both sides by banana trees, there comes a man, who has just landed at the wharf with a string of sea trout for me; he wears a frame over his head covered with mosquito netting, and, as they say here, is "batting himself" with a green branch that I saw him break from my favorite guava tree. Of course I shall buy the fish, which will cost a mere trifle, but it will take at least ten minutes to clear the kitchen of mosquitoes that will come in with the sea beauties; for, as my fisherman says, "they are very bad this morning."

If he were a visitor he would have to brush or be brushed off before he could enter with the palmetto brush, that takes the place of the front door bell during mosquito time; for the brushing operation is a noisy one. All out-of-door work must be attended to in the middle of the day, when the mosquitoes are less troublesome.

Engine Broke Down.

The 9:15 o'clock passenger train to Waialua was held at Waianae for some little time yesterday morning because of the engine's disablement. It was necessary to send another engine from Honolulu to take the train on to Kahuku.

TOOK A SEVERE COLD AFTER THE BIG FIRE.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help; the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cold and cough left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, Editor Daily Advertiser, Cripple Creek, Col. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

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SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

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BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Needles:

Mattress, Sail, Packing, Harness.

Anchors:

Galvd., 15 to 150 lbs. and Patent Folding.

Everything from a Needle to an Anchor

—AT—

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1835. AUTHORIZED FORMS. LONDON.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Rums and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stores therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000 Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,000,000 Total reichsmarks - - - - - 107,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,800,000 Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000 Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907. £13,558,080. 1-Authorized Capital-£5,000,000 & Subscribed " " - - - - - 2,750,000 Paid up Capital..... 607,500 2-Fire Funds..... 2,748,819 3-Life and Annuity Funds..... 10,127,670 £13,558,080 Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,501,977 Revenue Life and Annuity 1,376,611 Branches..... £2,878,588

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

